

## THE GRANGERS.

The St. Louis Convention Publishes the Platform of the Patrons of Husbandry—All Evils Opposed, Good Entersd, and Agrarianism, Tyranny and Monopoly Condemned.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11, 1874.  
The National Grange to-day, after the transac-  
tion of some minor business, received the report  
of the Committee on Resolutions, presented by  
Mr. Wardlow, of Florida, and adopted it unan-  
mously. It is as follows:—

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the Nation Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this declaration of the purposes of the Patrons Husbandry:—

First—United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture

*Third*—We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:—To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits to foster mutual and

maintain inviolate our laws; to stimulate each other to labor to hasten the good time coming; to reduce our expenses, both individual and co-operative; to buy less and produce more in order to make our farms self-sustaining; to diversify our crops and crop no more than we can cultivate; to condense the weight of our exports

selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece to systemize our work and calculate intelligently of probabilities; to discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, thinking together.

gether, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and the advancement the association may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the grange. We shall constantly strive to secure the harmony, good will and vital brotherhood among ourselves and to make our order perpetual. We shall

**Fourth—Our business interests.** We desire to bring earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other in-

interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of producers and consumers, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our species: that their interests are in

mutely connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous. Keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action that individual happiness depends upon general prosperity, we shall therefore advocate for every State increase in every practicable way of all facilities for

transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the life blood of commerce may flow freely. We are not enemies of railways, navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any conditions of progress.

porations that will advance our industrial interests, not of any laboring classes." In our noble Order there is no Communism and no agrarianism. We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the

tagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest and exorbitant percentage profits in trade, as they greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proper proportion to the

profits of the producers. We desire only self-protection and the protection of every true interest offered by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade and legitimate profits. We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that essential condition

**Fifth**—We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law that the Grange, national, State or subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations

tions, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings; yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for we

seek the greatest good to the greatest number. But we must always bear it in mind that no one by becoming a grange member gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action

his power, industriously to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs; it is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery, to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust, and to have carried out the

principles which should always characterize every  
 strange member, that the office should seek  
 the man and not the man the office. We  
 acknowledge the broad principle that differences  
 of opinion is not crime, and hold that progress toward  
 truth is made by differences of opinion, while the fault

ness in the intricacy of controversy. We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness, protection of the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American Republic. We cherish the

belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future in our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes. We shall recognize no North, no South, no East or West. It is reserved by every patron as his right as a freeman to affiliate with any party that will best carry

*Sixth*—Ours being peculiarly a farmers' institution we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization; not because they are professional men or artisans or laborers, but because they have not a sufficiently direct interest in tilling or

pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in commerce with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist us in our efforts towards reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption. We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise and earnest co-operation as an ominous

Seventh—it shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our order. Implying the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political

A memorial to the Patrons of Husbandry in the cotton States was also presented and unanimously adopted. It is an argument in favor of mixed husbandry in the South instead of expending the energies of the people in raising a single crop. It

says during the past seven years our cotton fields have added to the wealth of the world \$2,000,000,000 and caused prosperity to smile upon every one who has handled our crops save those who struggled for its production annually. The energies of

the cotton planters have been exhausted in attempting to produce a maximum crop of a single staple, while quite as frequently he has reduced his means in supplying his necessary wants. A system based upon such a policy and producing such results must be

radically wrong, and if persisted in will lead to bankruptcy and ruin. No people can ever become prosperous who are not self sustaining. Our fertile soil, exhaustless mineral wealth, abundant water power and general salubrious climate

avails us nothing if annually we expend millions for subsistence. It is generally conceded that home grown bread is cheaper than purchased supplies, and the observation of every planter is that those Southern farmers who live within themselves are independent and less anxious than

with debt than those who have relied solely upon the cotton crop. Were it otherwise it is hazardous for any people to rely upon others for a supply of those articles which are necessary for their consumption. It then refers to the famine which more than once

has occurred in India, owing to the efforts of the people to grow cotton to the exclusion of breadstuffs, and adds that, during the past year, portions of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota have been invaded by grasshoppers, which destroyed ever

vestage of vegetation. Imagine your condition should a similar invasion become general in the Northwest. Couple with this idea the total failure of a cotton crop, either from the worm, from drought, or any other unavoidable cause

improbable as such visitations may appear, have we the power to prevent them? And is it wise to subject ourselves to the possibility of becoming the victims of such calamities? Our wisest and safest policy is, as far as practicable, to produce at home our necessary supplies.

Is there a farm in the South upon which this cannot be done and at the same time an average cotton crop produced as the net result of the farmer's annual labor? We believe there are not annually 4,000,000 bales of cotton produced upon

Southern soil; but what proportion of this vast amount is retained to indicate our prosperity? One half of it is expended for necessary supplies, whilst the remainder is divided between labor and taxes. Hence the cost of production has

Shall this policy continue? Extensive cotton crops have evinced our unity of purpose and enabled poverty upon us unequally. Uniform adhesion to mixed husbandry would secure our regeneration. Cotton is a necessity, and the ex-

ment of that necessity can be calculated with exactness. If 3,500,000 bales are grown they will be consumed before another crop can be gathered, and a remunerative market price will be sustained by the consequent demand.

5,000,000 bays are grown the large margins excess will control and depress the market. Alternatives for success are numerous, but we rely upon the single one of co-operating in the determination to subvert at home. With this end attained there is no reason why we should not

The memorial is signed by the masters of State granges of South and North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia,

and Tennessee, and was not only heartily approved by the Committee on Resolutions, but endorsed by every member of the National Grange.

**THE STAUF COURT MARTIAL.**

The court martial which was to have convened yesterday afternoon at Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 13 West Thirtieth street, to inquire into the matter of insubordination and misconduct of Colonel Andrew S. Stand of the Ninety-sixth regiment, was adjourned.

adjourned by unanimous consent until Tuesday, the 24th inst., in consequence of the illness of the Judge Advocate.